

TERMS.  
Per annum, in advance, : : : \$2 00  
In six months, : : : : : 2 50  
Three copies, in advance, : : : 5 00

TO CLUBS

Of 10 to THE HERALD will be..... \$1 50 per copy  
Of 50..... \$1 25  
Of 20..... \$1 00  
The money must always accompany the  
names of Club subscribers.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One Square, ten lines or less, first insertion, : : : \$0 75  
Each subsequent insertion, : : : 0 25  
One square three months, : : : \$4 00  
" " six, : : : 1 00  
" " twelve, : : : 2 00  
Half column, one insertion, : : : \$5 00  
Half " one year, : : : \$20 00  
One column, one insertion, : : : \$9 00  
One column, per annum, : : : 65 00  
Transient Advertisers will be required to pay in  
advance. When an Advertiser is not in the  
name of himself, it must be inserted under his name, if  
not stated it will remain in the paper until ordered  
out, and charged accordingly.

Those who advertise for six months or one year  
have the privilege of changing and renewing not  
exceeding once in three weeks.

We are not about to be plain enough to be  
understood by all—and that all who advertise will  
act in accordance with our requirements, instead of  
trying for hours to lower our prices. The Foreman  
of the Office has no time to spend in bargaining—  
This is our respect to persons we have no disposition  
to do work cheaper for a close-fisted customer  
than for our liberal patrons, who are willing to let  
us know.

THE HERALD has an extensive circulation, and  
business men will find it advantageous to make use  
of its columns as a means of communicating with  
the public generally.

CASH.

Since we have enlarged the BARDSTOWN  
HERALD our expenses have been considerably  
increased; we are therefore compelled to adopt the  
CASH SYSTEM. Our object in doing this, is to  
enable us to meet promptly the demands on us for  
CASH for Paper, Ink, Labor, Office rent, &c. &c.  
Could we consider as we do, it would be better for  
us as well as for our customers. From those who  
advertisers yearly we expect payments quarterly.

For all transient Job Work and Advertising, the  
money must be paid when the work is done—this  
rule is without exception.

Cards.

G. W. HITE. J. W. MUIR. T. M. HITE.

HITE, MUIR & HITE,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
BARDSTOWN, KY.

Will attend to any business confined to them  
in Nelson and the surrounding counties,  
mar 10 3m

LIVERY STABLE,

BY

JNO. PAYNE & CO.,  
ARCH STREET,  
BARDSTOWN, KY.

This EXTENSIVE ESTABLISH-  
MENT is now thoroughly furnished  
and ready for the accommodation of  
customers. Our

RIDING, BUGGY & HACK  
HORSES

ARE VERY SUPERIOR. WE HAVE

New Hacks, Buggies, and Harness,  
and feel fully confident that we can satisfy the most  
fashionable. Those who wish to take Pleasure Rides  
or Long Journeys, can be accommodated at  
All hours on Reasonable Terms;

Persons desiring STAGES, HACKS, &c., to attend  
Funeral Processions can always be supplied.  
Give us a call and you will find that we have one  
of the most extensive STABLES in the West.

JOHN PAYNE & CO.

LIFE INSURANCE.

MUTUAL BENEFIT  
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.  
OF LOUISIANA.

Parent Office No. 38 Camp Street N. Orleans,  
Permanent Fund \$200,000.

The remarkable prosperity and eminent suc-  
cess of this company afford an ample guarantee  
to persons desiring to secure the benefits of life  
insurance.

For Planters, Traders, and Steamboaters, who  
are accustomed South, are insurable without any extra  
charge for a climate permit, during the summer.

NEGRS IS INSURED AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Polices are Issued and Losses promptly adjusted at  
the LOUISVILLE HERALD OFFICE.

Persons desiring the Rates of Premium and  
all information as to Life Insurance are furnished,  
free of charge, at the Agency in Bardstown, Ky.

SAMUEL CARPENTER, Jr., Agent.

J. T. McELVANEY, Medical Examiner.

Office on Main-st., nearly opposite the Mansion  
House. [Jan. 14, 1852—1-6m]

DR. J. T. McELVANEY,

DETERMINED to remain permanently  
in Bardstown, renders his Professional  
services to the citizens of Bardstown and  
Nelson County, and will take his Office recently  
occupied by T. P. Linn, the Esq., and next  
door to the room occupied by McElvane &  
McCown, immediately opposite to the Mansion  
House, where he may be found at all times during  
the business hours of the day, unless pro-  
fessionally absent.

SAMUEL CARPENTER & SON,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
Bardstown, Ky.

SAM'L. CARPENTER has resumed the practice  
of Law, and will, in partnership with SAM'L.  
CARPENTER, Jr., practice in Nelson and the  
surrounding counties and the Court of Appeals—  
All business entrusted to their care promptly  
done.

[Jan. 14, 1852—1-6m]

T. W. RILEY. P. B. MUIR.

RILEY & MUIR,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Will practice Law in the Circuit Court held in  
Louisville—the Court of Appeals, and in the Cir-  
cuit Courts of Spencer, Nelson, Bullitt, Larue, Har-  
din and Meade Counties.

Office on Jefferson, between 5th and 6th.

Where one or both may always be found to give  
counsel or transact any business confined to them.

[Jan. 14, 1852—1-6m]

T. W. RILEY. P. B. MUIR. J. C. BAILEY.

RILEY, MUIR, & BAILEY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
BARDSTOWN, KY.

Will practice Law in the Nelson Circuit and County  
Courts. Office the same as above occupied by  
Riley & Mui.

They will give prompt and diligent  
attention to all business confined to them.

Rewett's National Daguerrean Gallery,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

NEXT TO NORTHERN BANK, CORNER OF FIFTH AND  
MAIN, AND OPPOSITE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL OFFICE.

HEWETT'S old friends in Bardstown and  
vicinity will please call and see him when  
in Louisville—the latch string is never pulled in.

J. M. HEWETT,  
T. F. BROWN, Operators.

mar 10'52 1-6m

FRESH supply received daily.

Cooked de... Fresh Peas Nuts for planting &c.

English Walnuts, Cream Nuts, Filberts, Almonds  
as good as the market affords. Sale Cheap at  
april 27

McDONNALLS.

# THE BARDSTOWN HERALD.

Devoted to Politics, Literature, Science, Commerce and News.

JAMES D. NOURSE, EDITOR.

ELLIS & NOURSE, PROPRIETORS.

VOL. 2.]

BARDSTOWN, NELSON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, MAY, 5, 1852.

[NO. 17.

## JOB PRINTING.

We have, since the expiration of the first  
volume of our paper, made several necessary  
and handsome additions to our JOB OFFICE  
which will enable to get up our work in a style  
that cannot fail to please.

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, CARDS,  
BLANKS, BALL TICKETS, BILLS,  
POSERS, BILL-HEADS, &c., &c.  
will be printed on fine white or fancy paper, with  
Black, Blue, or Red Ink, on short notice. We are  
determined to use all means within our power to  
please those who favor us with their patronage.

Come Give us a call.

## THE SEARCH IN THE ARCTIC REGIONS.

Capt. Beaton, who was reported by the  
preceding European mail to have sailed in  
his little craft on his perilous voyage, had  
not, it now appears, broken ground on the  
22nd ult., for on the evening of that day  
we find him at a meeting of the Royal Ge-  
ographical Society, detailing the partic-  
ulars of his plans. Sir Roderick Murchi-  
son was in the chair, and there were pres-  
ent several men of eminence, and some of  
the Arctic voyagers. One of the Journals  
before us says:

"Captain Beaton having given a general  
description of his steamer, the *Babel*,  
250 tons, in which the vessel will be per-  
formed, the precautions used to enable the  
vessel to resist the pressure of the ice, the  
number of boats, among which is a life  
boat, and the general equipments, which  
are most complete, proceeded to detail the  
general features of his proposed expedition.

He said that his crew would consist of  
twelve persons, and they should be provi-  
ded with provisions for five years, giving  
each person one pound of meat without  
bone, and one pound and a half of bread,  
and other stores in proportion, which could  
be necessary, be made to last seven years  
or even more. They were armed with  
caronades, and through the generosity of the  
Master-General and the Board of Or-  
nance, they were abundantly supplied  
with powder, shot, rockets, and blue-lights.

Enough.

# THE HERALD.

BARDSTOWN:

WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1852.

All communications addressed to the Editor must be pre-paid.

Single copies of the HERALD for sale at the Office. Price, 5 cents.

## TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One square, ten lines or less, first insertion, . . . . .	80 75
Each subsequent insertion, . . . . .	25
One square three months, . . . . .	40 00
" six, . . . . .	80 00
" twelve, . . . . .	150 00
Half column, one insertion, . . . . .	60 00
" one year, . . . . .	30 00
One column, one insertion, . . . . .	90 00
One column, per annum, . . . . .	300 00

Transcript Advertisements will be required to pay in advance. The Advertiser is bound to pay in advance of time it is to be inserted must be stated, if not stated it will remain in the paper until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

Those who advertise for six months or one year have the privilege of changing and renewing not exceeding twice.

We hope that the above will be plain enough to be understood by all—and that all who advertise will act in accordance with our requirements, instead of trying to lower our prices.

For want of time we have not had time to make a sufficient request to persons we have no disposition to do work cheaper for a close-fisted customer than for our liberal patrons, who are willing to let Printers live.

The HERALD has an extensive circulation, and business men will find it advantageous to make use of its columns as a means of communicating with the public generally.

## CASH.

Since we have enlarged the BARDSTOWN HERALD our expenses have been considerably increased; we are therefore compelled to adopt the CASH SYSTEM. Our object in doing this, is to enable us to meet promptly the demands on us for CASH for Paper, Ink, Labor, Office rent, &c., &c. Could we collect as we do, it would be better for us as well as for our customers. From those who advertise yearly we expect payments quarterly.

For all transient Job Work and Advertising, the money must be paid when the work is done—this rule is without exception.

The continuation of our remarks on the philosophy of government is postponed until next week and will be found hereafter on the first side of our paper.

Any information tending to show that our Representative in Congress, Hon. Jas. W. Stone, is still in life, will be thankfully received by his constituents in these parts. We know that he left home for Washington about the beginning of last winter, since which time, so far as we can learn, nothing has been heard from him or of him by anybody in these diggings. We have received bushels of speeches and documents from other members of Congress, not one from him: serious fears are entertained, that, like Sir John Franklin, he has entirely disappeared from the knowledge of mankind. Perhaps he disdains having anything to do with the proceeding of such a concern as the present Congress, which, it must be confessed, is for the most part a living libel on representative government; still we should be glad to hear from him semi-occasionally at least, if it were merely for the satisfaction of knowing that he is still extant.

We had the pleasure of attending the May-day celebration by the young ladies of the Bardstown Female Academy. The weather was auspicious, and the cloudless sky, the balmy air, the rich golden sunshine glancing through the fresh green foliage of the trees, the gorgeous pillars of spring flowers, the elegant costume and appearance of the young ladies, especially the queen and her attendants, their sparkling, fanciful or humorous addresses, gracefully delivered, the inspiring music, and the brilliant display of female beauty and elegance in the audience, all conspired to render the occasion unusually delightful. A friend has furnished us with a full account of the celebration, which will be found in another column.

Dr. Charles Haynes, the swindler and bigamist, has been tried in the Circuit Court at Paducah for marrying a lady of that city while he had a wife living at Cincinnati, found guilty and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary. The people were so much incensed against him that the Court had to appoint a guard to protect him from popular vengeance. Another extraordinary feature of the trial was that many of the witnesses were summoned by telephone.

There was a very heavy storm on Friday night along the Ohio. At Louisville several houses were damaged, and among them was the splendid block just above the Galt House, which lost a part of its roof. The roof and gable ends of a new house on Broadway were blown down, and in the lower part of the city a stable was entirely demolished and a horse killed.

At Leavenworth, Ia., no less than forty houses were destroyed, being about two thirds of the town; one man was killed and several persons wounded.

It will be seen by referring to our new advertisements that Messrs. Wilson & Nourse have bought the stock of Groceries of Messrs. Queen & Unsell which, in addition to their former stock, will enable them to supply their customers with every thing in their line.

Messrs. Nourse & Hackley have opened their large and extensive stock of Dry Goods, Bonnets, Cloths, Cassimers, Vestings, &c., &c., and are now prepared to furnish all their friends, and the public generally, with all articles usually kept in such establishments.

## Communication.

For the Bardstown Herald.  
MAY-DAY CELEBRATION.

According to previous arrangements, the Young Ladies of the Bardstown Female Academy celebrated the First of May in their usually appropriate manner; a beautiful custom which they have observed for a number of years. The day was bright and cloudless, and the air mild and balmy. About 3 o'clock a large assemblage composed of the beauty and the fashion of Bardstown, had assembled to witness the ceremony.

Miss S., of Virginia, was chosen and crowned with a garland of flowers "Queen of the May," a selection evincing a high order of taste, if one could judge from her queenly and dignified manner and the grace with which she presided whilst receiving the homage of her subjects. To be chosen queen from amid such an array of beauty of grace and genius—from amid "flowers of all hues and smiling in their beauty" is no idle compliment and well did she deserve it, for

### Around her shone

The light of love, the purity of grace

The mind, the music breathing from her face—

Miss M.—, Miss T.—, Miss L.— and Miss D.— were her maids of honor, and performed their parts with great ease and dignity. Miss M.— and Miss L.— addressed the Queen in speech, of decided merit and ability which thrilled and delighted all with their force of style and beauty of sentiment. Miss M.— crowned the Queen, congratulated her on her exaltation, acknowledged her right to rule as one chosen for the lovely simplicity of her life and the beauty of her character, and promised her the loyalty and affections of her loving and devoted subjects—

“In her mien and in her face—

And in her young step’s fair lightness—

Naught could the ‘raptured gazer trace—

But Beauty’s glow and Pleasure’s brightness.”

Miss T.— attracted the attention of all. She has “a form of light and life,” and her manners and gestures are perfectly easy and natural.

Miss L.—, who is a native of Mississippi, “soft as her clime and sunny as her skies,” presented the sceptre and delivered an address marked with beauty, elegance and brilliancy. She moved, “a bright particular star,” radiant with loveliness and

### Garmented in light

From her own beauty.”

Her grace of motion and of look, her symmetry of form and feature, cast a spell of witchery over every heart.

The presentation was graceful and dignified—her style chaste and elegant, and her voice rich and “soft as music’s own.”

“Her words had such a melting flow, And spoke of truth so sweetly well, They dropped like Heaven’s serene snow, And all was brightness where they fell.”

Miss D.— gave the history of a “Discontented Flower.”—She seemed like the creation of some bright dream—beautiful—beautiful.

Miss L.—, of Tennessee, had a very fine composition on the “Melodies of Nature,” and Miss F.—, with her dark eye flashing like a sunlit gem, also recited a most beautiful composition on “Where does Beauty Dwell.”

Miss G.— enchanted the attention and riveted the gaze of all.—She has a face of exceeding pleasantness and brightness, always lighted with smiles, and

### A queenly form

Stately, and yet as graceful in its trend—

As some Gazelle in its own native wild.”

She repeated Amelia’s beautiful poem entitled “The Rainbow,” and although I have read and heard it read often, yet never before did I so fully realize its exquisite beauty.—The light besetting from her joyous eye, the music gushing from her lips and the animation of her expression won the admiration of every beholder:—

“She was like A dream of poetry—that may not be Written or told—exceedingly beautiful.”

Miss S.—, Miss H.—, Miss B.— and others deserve more than a passing notice, but space forbids it. The performance concluded with the repetition of an amusing piece styled “Old Bache-Point,” which was decidedly pungent and pointed as the blushes of several single gentlemen plainly indicated.

Everything passed off in fine style. The performance was admirable, being tastefully conceived and elegantly executed. Such occasions are “bright star-gleams on life’s silent river,” and are always full of delight and interest. I have seldom spent an hour more agreeably, and the memory of that will linger with me for long years to come.

### SPECTATOR.

We have received a book from Messrs. Booth & Blauncagnel, entitled *Wau-nan-gee*; or the *Massacre of Chicago*, a thrilling Tale of the Indian Wars of 1812, by Major Richardson.

EMIGRANTS FOR LIBERIA.—It is the design of the Kentucky Colonization Society to send emigrants from Kentucky to Liberia, between the 1st and 10th of January next. Already a number of applications have been made.—All persons desirous of going in that expedition will give the information to Rev. A. M. Cowan, Frankfort, Ky.

The papers published in the State, religious and secular, will favor the Colonization Society by calling the attention of their respective readers to this notice. A. M. COWAN.

Agent Ky. Colonization Society.

Extract from the London correspondence of the North American.

It is expected that the next bold step of Louis Napoleon will be to proclaim the Empire. Prince Louis addressed the Judges of the Superior Courts on Sunday last, when they took the oaths of allegiance, and he intimated that he was the legitimate successor of Napoleon, and had a right to the throne of France by birth! This doctrine of Imperial legitimacy caused a profound sensation in Paris. The correspondent of the Times writes that, if there existed any doubt about the Imperial tendencies and hopes of the personage who is still, by courtesy, entitled the President of the French Republic, Louis Napoleon’s short address to the magistracy would remove it;—the avowal of these tendencies has not come on the public unawares; nevertheless, no trifling sensation has been produced from the off-hand sort of manner in which the great principle of universal suffrage seems to be treated by Louis Napoleon.

It is not alone on the elections of ‘48 and ‘51 that he founds his claims to sovereignty. He is no longer the elect of the 10th or the 20th of December, but the legitimate successor of Napoleon by right of birth! The effect of this declaration in France and throughout Europe remains to be seen. It is supposed that on the 5th of May—the anniversary of the death of the Emperor—the empire will be proclaimed.—Whilst the eagle is spreading his wings, and preparing for a new ascent, the secret societies are trying to bind together their broken links in Paris. The propagandism is once more attempted, and funds are raised for the purpose.

The American expedition to Japan is alluded to in a letter which appeared in yesterday’s Times. The writer is evidently an American, for he says that the United States will shortly exact the same gunpowder drama England played in ‘42 with China, “and we shall do it with less moderation.”

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THE HERALD  
IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY  
ELLIS & NOURSE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1852.

Mr. R. P. Fowler is prepared to do all kinds of Plastering on short notice and terms to suit the times. See card in another part of to-day's paper.

Messrs. McKay & Metcalfe have received and opened a large and beautiful assortment of fashionable Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, &c., &c., to which they invite the attention of purchasers generally.

We have received the Owensboro' Gazette, a new whig paper, neatly printed and well edited.

The communication of an "Eccentric Philosopher" is unavoidably crowded out this week.

The Kentucky Cultivator is a monthly Agricultural paper just started at Cynthiana, Kentucky, by J. Atkinson. It is a quarto, well printed, and, so far as we can judge, well conducted, and certainly worth the price, which is \$1 a year to single subscribers, four copies \$3, and ten for \$5.

President Napoleon's Speech on the Adoption of the Constitution.

The following is the President's Speech:

Messieurs, les Sénateurs; Messieurs, les Députés: The dictatorship that the people intrusted to me ceases from this day. It is with a feeling of real satisfaction that I come to proclaim here the realization of the Constitution; for my constant anxiety has been not only to establish order, but to render it lasting by giving to France institutions suited to her wants. You remember, gentlemen, that only some months ago, the more I limited myself to the strict circle of my functions, the more was it attempted to confine me, in order to deprive me of movement and of action. Often discouraged, I avow, I thought of abdicating an authority that was so disputed. What prevented me was, that I foresaw the occurrence of one thing—anarchy. In fact, on all sides destructive passions became more exalted, and incapable of finding anything. Nowhere was there an institution or an individual to whom to attach one's self. Nowhere was there a right that was not disputed—an organization of any kind—a system capable of realization.

In like manner, when, thanks to the assistance of some courageous men, thanks especially to the energetic attitude of the army, every danger was banished in a few hours, my first care was to demand institutions for the people. For a long time society resembled a pyramid attempted to be turned upside down, and set on its summit. I have replaced it on its base. Universal suffrage, the only source of right in such conjectures, was immediately re-established; authority regained its ascendancy; at length, France adopting the principal provisions of the Constitution submitted to it, was allowed to create the political bodies whose influence and weight will be all the greater, as their functions would have been wisely regulated. Among political institutions those are in fact the only ones that endure, and which fix in an equitable manner the limit at which each power ought to stop. There is no other way to arrive at a useful and beneficial application of liberty. The examples of such are not far distant from us. Why, in 1814, was the commencement of a parliamentary regime, in spite of all our reverses, seen with satisfaction? It was because the Emperor—let us not fear to avow it—had been, on account of the war, led into too absolute exercise of power. Why, on the contrary, in 1851, did France applaud the fall of that same parliamentary regime? It was because the Chamber abused the influence that had endangered the general equilibrium. In fine, why does France remain unmoved at the restrictions on the liberty of the press and of individuals? Because the one had degenerated into license, and the other in place of being the regular exercise of the right, had by odious excesses menaced the rights of all.

That extreme danger, especially for Democracies, of incessantly seeing institutions ill defined, sacrifice by turns authority or liberty, was perfectly understood by our fathers half a century since, when, on issuing from the revolutionary storm, and after a fruitless essay of every kind of regime, they proclaimed the Constitution of the Year VIII., which served as a model for 1852. Doubtless it does not sanction all these liberties, to the abuse of which we were habituated, but it consecrates many of them. On the day after a revolution, the first of the guarantees for the people does not consist in the immoderately use of the tribune and the press; it is the right of choosing the government that suits it. Now the French nation has given (perhaps for the first time) to the world the imposing spectacle of a great people voting in all liberty the form of its government. Thus, the Chief of the State, whom you have before you, is truly the expression of the popular will. And before me what do I see? Two Chambers—the one elected in virtue of the most liberal law existing in the world; the other named by me, it is true, but also independent, inasmuch as it is irremovable. Around me you observe men of known patriotism and merit, always ready to support me with their counsels, and to enlighten me on the necessities of the country.

This Constitution, which, from this day forward, is to be put in execution, is not the work of a vain theory and of despotism; it is the work of experience and of reason. You will aid me, gentlemen, to consolidate, to extend, and to ameliorate it. I will communicate to the Senate and to the Corps Legisla-

tif the situation of the Republic. They will see there that confidence has been everywhere re-established; that labor has been resumed everywhere; and that, for the first time after a great political change, the public fortune has increased in place of diminishing. For the last four months it has been possible for my government to encourage many useful enterprises, to reward many services, to relieve much distress, even to elevate the position of the greatest number of the principal functionaries; and all that without increasing the taxes or decimating the budget, which we are happy to present you in equilibrium.

Such facts, and the attitude of Europe, which accepted the changes that have taken place with satisfaction, inspire us with a just hope of security for the future. For if peace is guaranteed at home it is equally so abroad. Foreign powers respect our independence; and we have every interest in preserving the most amicable relations with them. So long as the honor of France is not compromised, the duty of the Government shall be to carefully avoid all causes of preturbation in Europe, and to direct all our efforts towards the ameliorations which alone can procure comfort for the laborious classes, and secure the prosperity of the country.

And now, gentlemen, at the moment when you are associating yourselves with my labors, I will explain to you frankly what my conduct shall be.

It has been frequently repeated, when I was seen to re-establish the institutions and the recollections of the Empire, that I desired to re-establish the Empire itself. If such had been my constant anxiety, that transformation might have been accomplished long since. Neither means or opportunities have been wanting to me.

Thus, in 1810, when 6,000,000 of suffrages named me, in spite of the Constituent Assembly, I was not seduced by an elevation which would necessarily produce serious disturbance.

"It was equally easy for me to change the form of the government on the 13th of June, 1849; I would not do so.

"In fine, on the 2d of December, if personal considerations had prevailed over the grave interests of the country, I might at first have demanded a popular title of the people which they would not have refused me. I contented myself with that which I had.

"Consequently, when I borrow examples from the Consulate and Empire, it is because I find them there particularly stamped with nationality and grandeur. Being determined now, as before to everything for France, and nothing for myself, I should accept no modification of the present state of things, unless I was forced to do so by evident necessity. Whence can it arise? Solely from the conduct of parties. If they resign themselves, nothing shall be changed; but if, by their underhand intrigues, they endeavor to sap the basis of my Government, if in their blindness they contested the legitimacy of the popular election; if, finally, they endanger the future prospects of the country—then, and only then, it will give the most surprising sweetnes, purity and cleanliness to the hair and scalp, indeed, all that the most refined taste or delicacy could require.

PLASTERING.

I AM now permanently situated in Bardstown and keep constantly on hand materials prepared for the Plastering business, and will execute jobs at the shortest notice.

R. P. FOWLER.

To the Lovers of GOOD THINGS.

THE warm season is fast approaching and good things will be prepared in a few days, suited to the season, such as Ice Cream—Soda Water, and every article of superior quality in the confectionary line. Frequent calls from the ladies and gentlemen are earnestly solicited. Nothing offensive shall be permitted. Respectfully, may SAM'L'S. McDONNALL.

WEDDING PARTIES AND FAMILIES furnished with Ice Cream cheap by the gallon.

McDONNALL.

Why will you Suffer?

EVER thankful for past favors I also solicit a countenance.—I promise to relieve a portion of the suffering of my customers by curing their ills. I can cure them beyond doubt. Enquire of D. S. Slaughter, Esq., and many others.

Give me a call. McDONNALL.

may

New Spring and Summer Goods.

M'KAY & METCALFE have just received and opened an extensive and well selected stock of

Spring and Summer Goods, consisting in part of French, English and American

DRY GOODS.

Plain; Black and Fancy Silks; Printed Garlands; Silk Baraques; Barage Drapery; Ginghams; Prints; &c., &c.; Gloves and Hosiery of every description; Silk, Gossamer and Straw Bonnets; Cape Shawls, &c., &c.

FOR GENTLEMEN

We have a full stock of Twists; Cottons; Linen Goods and Woolens; Mohair; Canton Straw and Palm Leaf Hats, &c. We keep also Hardware, Queenware, and Glassware.

BOOTS, SHOES, GROCERIES &c.; together with an endless variety of Goods usually kept in stores. We import, manufacture and the purchasers of Goods generally, are always welcome. Persons purchasing elsewhere, having determined to sell at prices unusually low. M'KAY & METCALFE.

All articles purchased of the undersigned having settled in Bardstown are to be of good quality, except any place in Bardstown.

The public is advised that the undersigned, Mr. John H. Woods is as complete a workman as the Country can afford. Please call and see McDONNALL.

ri 27th, 1852—31—31.

MEDICAL CARD.

The undersigned having settled in Bardstown respectively tends to the public his professional services in the different branches of Medicine, Surgery, &c.

From his brilliant success in the treatment of a very large class of chronic diseases—diseases, the successful treatment of which distinguishes in a singular manner the true scientific physician from the pretender who can with confidence, in his ignorance, affect a similar party, thereby doing the world a wrong.

The purchasers of Packages of Tickets seldom have more than six chances against their drawing in a Package any of the Capital Prizes, and one Package may draw four of the highest Prizes. Two-thirds of the Prizes are sold in Packages of Tickets.

Please order a few days before the Lottery draw. All orders punctually answered by the return mail.

BEAR THIS IN MIND.

The first trial often places a Correspondent in the millions of dollars, and WRITE IN LETTERS OF GOLD that individuality to yield to his remedies, and many (including some of the above) which are easily disposed to pain and are uniformly dangerous in their effects.

Some copies of his work entitled MENTO-CHRISTIAN EMBRYOLOGY, or the Unborn Child considered in a medical, moral, and religious point of view, will soon be for sale at the store of E. B. Smith & Co., and Dr. Cox's Drug Store.

Some charges moderate.

Office and residence on Arch street, south side, below Payne's livery stable.

April 14 1852—41—J. BARRY, M.D.

RANDY—

Champagne Brandy;

Cognac do;

Peach do;

for sale by

COLLINGS & WELLS.

jan 14

ATTENTION

WOO HATS. A very superior article

just received, and for sale by

MCKAY & METCALFE.

ZANTE CURRANTS—

for sale by

COLLINGS & WELLS.

jan 14

ATTENTION

FRESH Dried Citron and Tamarind for

sale by

WILSON & NOURSE.

jan 28

COLLINGS & WELLS.

ATTENTION

WILL attend the Courts in this and the

adjacent Counties. All business con-

cerned to them will be punctually attended to.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

By request, the Rev. W. McCallan will preach on the following text at the Methodist Church, on Thursday evening, 6th inst., at 7 o'clock.

TEXT.—Matthew, 16, 18. "And I say also unto thee, that thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my church; and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it."

Commercial.

LOUISVILLE PRICES CURRENT.

Louisville, May 4.

BAGGING—Per yard 12c 12 1/2c

BALE ROPE—lb 54c 54 1/2c

COTTON—Firm 6c 6 1/2c

COTTON YARN—Per doz. 6c 6 1/2c

COAL—Per bushel 14c 14 1/2c

COFFEE—Per pound 10c 10 1/2c

CORN—Per bushel 30c 30 1/2c

COTTON—Wheat 6c 6 1/2c

# THE HERALD.

INTERESTING VARIETIES.

OREGON.—Hon. Anson Dart, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Oregon, has written the following letter, descriptive of things in that country:

"Oregon, spoken of as a whole, is an open prairie country, without timber. Still, all that part of it lying west of the Cascade mountains is perhaps three-fourths of it covered thickly with timber, growing very tall and straight; it is mostly a species of fir. There is much white cedar; some yellow pine; no white pine. The soil is very good for wheat and other grains—corn excepted—as well as for fruit of every kind that will grow in the northern climate. The prospects for the farmers in Oregon are better than in any other portion of the country with which I am acquainted. In short, labor of every kind commands high prices.—There are, nevertheless, many that are idle in the towns, such as doctors, lawyers, clerks, speculators and gamblers. Talented lawyers, however, are doing well. The mercantile business is everywhere overdone—large quantities of goods sold at auction in San Francisco, California, are daily shipped to Oregon, and there sold far less, in many cases, than the same could be bought for in New York. Besides this, large cargoes of goods are sent there by eastern shippers, and sold at ruinous losses to the owners. As soon as the merchants of Oregon are permitted to order the goods that are wanted in the country, then, and not till then, will a healthy state of things exist, connected with merchandise.

The lumber business is of immense value to Oregon. Say to your friend from Maine that persons, well acquainted with saw mills, who are willing to work, will do well there. The water power of Oregon is immense—it is greater, I think, than that of any State in the Union. On the large streams, however, it is very expensive in using it on account of the great rise and fall in those streams in the rainy and dry seasons. The present number of saw-mills in Oregon is about one hundred. There are no flaxen flouring mills although there are one or two that cost enough to be good. Large quantities of flour and potatoes are sent to California from Oregon, as well as immense numbers of hogs and poultry besides butter and eggs are items in their exports. The climate of Oregon is more mild than any other part of the United States, in the same latitude. There was no snow or freezing weather last Winter. The grass was green all Winter, and cattle were in better condition in the Spring than in the Fall before; and this, too, without food, except grass. Hundreds of thousands of horses are raised in upper Oregon, without ever tasting any other food except grass. My time will not allow me to go into further detail, only to say that the cost of going to Oregon is considerable, either in time or money. It takes about five months to go by land, and about forty days by the steamers; first cabin passage costs about five hundred dollars, steerage about three hundred. The mail-steamer goes once in two weeks from San Francisco to Oregon and back.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.—The London Herald, received by the steamer Baltic, gives extracts from notes made by an English gentleman "of interviews with ministers and statesmen in France," which put a new aspect upon the state of affairs in that country.—We give one extract as a matter of general interest:

Shortly after my arrival in Paris, I had an interview with M. de Persigny, the Minister of the Interior. M. de Persigny is the confidential friend of the President, whom for years he has followed through all his fortunes with a fidelity rarely to be equalled. M. de Persigny spoke with surprise of the preparations for the defence against an invasion which were being made up in England.

"Do you suppose, then," I asked, "that these preparations are unnecessary?"

"Certainly," he said, as far as an invasion on the part of France is concerned, they are perfectly unnecessary. I give you my solemn word of honor, that neither the Prince President or his ministers have the slightest idea of going to war with England, or indeed with any other country."

My interview with M. de Persigny lasted a long time, and the following is the substance of what he said.

The Prince President and the government of France are anxious to be on terms of the closest alliance with England. An alliance of France and the despotic powers of Europe is at present more difficult than ever. An abas exists between France and all absolutist governments. The Prince President will not hold much longer the extraordinary powers with which he is at present invested. France will advocate a political and social progression, and an alliance with England is, therefore, the only one suitable for this country, under such circumstances. There is no desire for war either in the army or amongst the people. It is true that the tone of the English press might have irritated the army and the people to a great extent. But the censorship forbids the translation of these articles, and they therefore happily remain unknown in France. In acting thus, the French government could scarcely give a better proof of its desire to remain on friendly terms with England.—The army and the great mass of the French people are devoted to the prince president. The peasantry of France have the same devotion for the name of Napoleon as the Highlanders of Scotland once had for the Stuarts. In every cabin in France you will find a bust or portrait of the Emperor, and besides it the stripes of a sergeant, epaulettes of an officer, or the sword of a general, for the officers, generals, and Marshals of France sprang from peasantry. Napoleon is the hero of the people: the name is to them a talisman.

A lady being asked her opinion about moustaches, replied, "I always set my face against them."

PETER THE GREAT.—Peter no sooner saw himself in possession of the sovereignity which was his due, than he commenced his regeneration of Russia. As a preliminary to his great work, he vanquished his own feelings and habits. Having been accustomed to idleness and vicious living, he became laborious and frugal; having been brought up in comparative ignorance, he became most diligent in acquiring knowledge. Nay, he even overcame his constitutional antipathies. He was by nature afraid of water—this feeling was so strong that he was accustomed to be covered by a cold perspiration, and even to fall into convulsions, in crossing a rivulet—yet he ended in becoming an experienced mariner, & in even feeling a pleasure in being both in and on the water. This was accomplished, by throwing himself every morning into a cold bath, till his horror of the element had abated. Another determination on the part of Peter, in his plan for the civilization of Russia, and which proved of essential service to him, was that of becoming himself, in the first place, acquainted with all the arts and improvements which he designed to introduce into his country. This he felt to be necessary, in consequence of the universal ignorance of all his subjects upon these matters. It was this determination which made him labor in the dockyards of St. Petersburg, and led him to take lessons in different trades.

MELANCHOLY MISAPPREHENSION.—A friend of ours who is just now occupying a position exactly in the eye of the Chicago theatrical public, was to whom a 'typo' and a part of his duty was to make up the forms of a daily paper; angle, orange the articles in proper order.

It so happened that one day a notice of the death of a child was handed in for publication, with the passage of scripture appended "Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not."

Marrying and giving in marriage, was then and there, as now and here the fashion: a young couple had been following it, and their happiness duly announced to the rest of mankind.

The "matter" was unfortunately transposed, to read thus.

## MARRIED,

On the ——by the ——Mr. —— to Miss. ——. "Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not."

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### O YES! ATTENTION!!

THOSE who want a fine CARRIAGE or BUGGY, will wake up the very fellows, when they call on T. & D. Glesner, Bardstown, Ky., 3 doors North of the Baptist Church.

We have on hand at present, entirely complete, several Rockaway Carriages and light Buggies; and will continue to finish a very superior quality of every description of New Work.

ALSO—Repairing done on reasonable terms and short notice.

T. & D. GLENSNER.  
Feb. 11, 1852.—4t.

### RAUH & BROTHER

MOST RESPECTFULLY INFORM their friends, customers, and the public in general, that they have just opened their new stock of ready made

### CLOTHING,

the most extensive and best selected ever brought to this city, which they will sell on terms to give perfect satisfaction, for quality as well as prices; our facilities being immense, owing to our long experience in the trade and to regular arrangements which we have made with parties in the principal European markets, by which we are enabled to obtain our goods direct from them, and all our American fabrics from the first hands.

As our manufacturing is done on the cash principle, and superintended directly by one of our firm, we can safely promise that all the Clothing which goes from our house, shall be equal to any in the western country. Our general stock comprises all styles of

### COATS, PANTALOONS, VESTS, STANDING COLLARS, HAND-KERCHIEFS, UNDERSHIRTS,

### DRAWERS, HATS, CAPS, SHOES, TRUNKS,

and all articles usually kept in gentlemen's furnishing houses. In addition to which we have a good stock of Boys' Clothing.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine our stock before buying elsewhere, as we are pretty sanguine of our ability to supply them on as good terms as those they can obtain in Louisville or anywhere else. Therefore, call and satisfy yourselves.

We have also received the greatest part of our new stock of

### SPRING & SUMMER FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

consisting of Dress Silks, Black and Fancy; Bobbins; Barege de Paris; Lawns; Ginghams; English and American Prints; Ribbons; Jacquets, plain and figured; Swiss Mousslins; Indian Linen; Bishop and Victoria Lawns; Silk and Cotton Thread; Laces and Edgings; Kid Silk; Linen and Cotton Gloves; Hosiery, Tuk and other Combs; and a good many more articles, too tedious to mention, all of which we will sell at our well known prices, not stopping for large profits; but holding to our motto, "A nimir penny is better than a slow shilling."

RAUH & BROTHER,

East side of Main Street, Second door from the Court House.

CHAS. E. NOURSE.

### NEW GROCERY, AND PRODUCE STORE.

WE have just opened and are daily receiving a large and fresh lot of Groceries, consisting of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, Fruits, Flour, Nails, &c., which we will sell for cash, or will take in exchange any kind of Cash Produce. We will pay cash for Bacon and Lard.

We wish our friends and acquaintances to give us a call.

WILSON & NOURSE.

SPRINT & SUMMER FORTS FOR ALLEN'S NOTED

Fruit. They are received and filled on the shortest notice.

NOURSE & HACKLEY.

300 LBS. MAYSVILLE CARPET CHAIN,

in store and for sale by

deca4 COLLINGS & WELLS.

A L D E R T H E S W A R R A N T E D G A R D E N S E E D S

Now is your time Gardeners!

1,222 PAPERS of Landreth's war-

just received and for sale by

mar10 NOURSE & HACKLEY.



Now is your time Gardeners!

1,222 PAPERS of Landreth's war-

just received and for sale by

mar10 NOURSE & HACKLEY.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post-office at Bardstown, Ky., for Quarter ending March 31, 1852, which, if taken out within three months, will be sent to the General Post-office as Dead Letters.

Bernard Alvear 2 Luther S Allard

Miss F Alford Miss S Alexander

Miss V Burriss Henry Brewer

Simeon Beam Charles Bowles

Henry Bonn John Bonn

David R Blanchard Dr F J Blincoe

Sam'l Brown Thos Brashear

P G Blanton or William Beam

Milton Young Cynthia Bard 2

Daniel Bulle Mrs Butler

Malvina Burnet Henry C Bard

McGee Warren Frank Bryant

Bambury J Benton Boatright

Nancy Chappells Walter Cambron

Dr James Conn John Carpenter

Sue Cecil 2 Shelly Carpenter

N H Clark Richard Coombs

Mrs Ann Cunningham D

James Douds Alexander Dowens

C H B Duncan\* Miss M David

Miss M Desprey Mrs E D Dubry

Doctor Charles W Davis

E P Evans Jacob Elliott

Stephen Elliott S Emmons

Jennette Faleord F

Jno V Gould Albert Fowler

John R Garner G

Mrs M Goodwaine Miss Matty Grant

Miss E Gay or John B Greenwell

May Gay Charles Green

Dr John R Garner J F Green

Thomas Garnes H

Miss Maria Honby Miss Mary A Hardy

John A Harris George Haines

Robert Hagen William M Hill

Miss Mary Horrell Lorenzo Hoagland

Green Harp Nancy Ann Hazel

J Barnett Jewell Thos E Jenkins

Jesse Jones K

T Kemper V R Kelly

Miss H Landred L John Lapsley

William Lewis M

E Manakee R W Marriiner

C B Mitchell Miss Mary A Murphy

— Morel Edward Murphy

Miss Lucy Moss John Manning

James McGrath N

Miss Maria Honby Miss Mary A Hardy

John A Harris George Haines

Robert Hagen William M Hill

Miss Mary Horrell Lorenzo Hoagland

Green Harp Nancy Ann Hazel

J Barnett Jewell Thos E Jenkins

Jesse Jones K

Charlotte Warren Cathren Warthen

Corneia Webb Mrs Laura Whitehead

George M White Sarah F Weatherhead

Glyerian Waters 2

Persons calling for the above letters will please say they are advertised.

WM. M. POWELL, P. M.

April 21, 1852. 3t.

OWEN'S HOTEL:

[Late Franklin House]

CORNER Sixth and Main Sts., Louisville.

THE undersigned has taken above Hotel,

which is now well furnished and in complete repair for the accommodation of visitors.

It is pleasantly situated, and in a central part of the city convenient to business.

From a long experience in the business and by strict attention to the comfort of his guests the proprietor hopes to obtain a liberal share of public patronage.

His table will always be supplied with the best the market affords, and his charges will be moderate.

W. R. OWEN.

SPRING & SUMMER FORTS FOR ALLEN'S NOTED

Fruit. They are received and filled on

the shortest notice.

200 LBS. MAYSVILLE CARPET CHAIN,

</div